



CLEARFIELD, July 25, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT.STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
JNO C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.
GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

GOVERNOR.

HENRY D. FOSTER.

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors.

Richard Vaux, Geo. M. Keim.

District Electors.

-Fred A. Serris, 14-Issac Reckhow.
2-W. C. Patterson, 15-Geo. D. Jackson
3-Jos. Crockett, jr., 16-John A. H.
4-John G. Brenner, 17-Joe B. Danner.
5-G. W. Jacoby, 18-J. H. Crawford.
6-Chas. Kelley, 19-H. N. Lee.
7-Oliver P. Jacobs, 20-Josh. B. Howell.
8-David Schall, 21-N. B. Fetterman.
9-Joe Leimer, 22-Saml. Marshall.
10-S. H. Barker, 23-Wm. Book.
11-T. H. Walker, 24-B. D. Hamlin.
12-S. Winchester, 25-Gaylord Church.
13-Jos. Laubach.

RESOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy divisions now in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1859, on the following basis and understanding, viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electoral ticket should be under obligation to so cast said vote; if on the other hand it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electoral ticket should not cast either of the two tickets, then the electors may divide it according to their own judgment of what would be the best for the country and the Democratic party—the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against the common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befall the country, the election of a Black Republican President; and further, the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several electors in the State, and obtain from him his written pledge, within thirty days from this date that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

At the meeting of the State Committee on 23d inst., it was resolved that the next meeting be held at Cresson, at the call of the Chairman. In pursuance thereof, the members of the Committee will assemble at Cresson, on Thursday, the 9th day of August, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M. As business of great importance will be laid before the Committee, it is earnestly hoped that every member will be present.

Democratic papers will please copy.

July 20, 1860. WM. H. WELSH, Chairman.

DOUGLAS CLUB NO. 1.

At the request of 15 members of the Club a special meeting is ordered for Saturday evening July 23d, for the election of members and to perfect arrangements for the mass county Convention.

L. J. CHASE, President.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic voters of Clearfield county are requested to meet in mass Convention, at the Town Hall in Clearfield on Saturday the 4th day of August, A. D. 1860, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to represent the county in the Congressional Conference to be held at Brookville on the 8th of August; that time and place having been resolved upon by the Conference of 1858.

The attention of the Committee was not called to the fact of their meeting at that time until very recently, and it therefore becomes their duty to call a Convention, as the return Judges of the primary election will not have met until the day fixed for the Conference shall have passed. By order of many, D. F. Erzwiler, Chairman.

—The Prothonotary—Mr. Cuttle gives notice that the Pamphlet Laws for 1860 have been received at his office, where all entitled to receive them can call and get them.

Hen. D. B. Long Prothonotary of Clarion county, died very suddenly on the 16th inst., from an affection of the heart. The deceased was about 60 years of age.

Joseph Gales, the veteran editor of the *National Intelligencer*, died in Washington on Saturday night, of paralysis. Mr. Gales was in his seventy-fifth year of his age.—In 1809 he purchased the *Intelligencer* establishment, and from that time his death has been its principal editor.

Will they be Obedy?

An address, signed by Miles Taylor, George E. Pugh, and a Mr. Rust, members of the Douglas National Democratic Committee, has been issued, in which they denounce all efforts at compromise, or that looks to a unity of action in the Democratic party, and calls upon the friends of Douglas everywhere to form and vote for none but straight Douglas electors. We are anxious to see what proportion of the friends of Douglas in this State will obey this infamous demand. We are for non-intervention in the States, as well as in Territories. We don't want Congress to intervene either in favor of or against slavery in the Territories; nor do we want any intervention on the part National Committees with State Organizations. If the masses of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania desire to be united, and to act together, and to cast their votes in such a manner as they will be sure to tell against the common enemy, we protest against any intermeddling on the part of outsiders. Our State Convention at Reading appointed a State Executive Committee to whom is committed the management and control of our party for the present contest. Each wing of the National Convention appointed a National Committee.—They have their proper duties to perform. But we protest against any intermeddling on the part of State Organizations. If the manifesto of Miles Taylor & Co., is obeyed not a single member of Congress will be elected by the Democrats. But if it is disregarded and spurned as it deserves to be, we will not only carry a large majority of Congressmen, elect Gen. Foster and a Democratic Legislature, but will whip old Abe all to smash.

Getting Bolder.

We see by the western papers that the Black Republicans are arranging their political programme with an eye to carrying out the "irrepressible conflict" to the very letter, this they must do to satisfy the Abolitionists, spiritual Rappers and the negroes. In the fifth congressional district of Indiana, they have set aside Mr. Kilgore and nominated that notorious abolitionist Geo. W. Julian, in the eighth, tenth, and eleventh districts they have set aside rather conservative men, and nominated two Blacks. In Michigan and Vermont the same thing is being done. In Illinois however there is quite a rumour in the camp, the State convention nominated a Mr. Hoffman for Lieut. Gov., and he refuses to run, seeing that the subject was getting too dark, and the state central committee named a Mr. Jarrot for the position. To this a large portion of the rank and file object, his views not being dark enough; and he has been forced to leave the field, stating that he could not consider himself a candidate "while so large and a respectable portion of the state objected to him," and the state Central Committee, have called another state Convention to assemble at Springfield on the 5th of August next.

We know another citizen of Illinois who ought to of taken a like view of matters with Mr. Jarrot; when he knew as well as Mr. Jarrot did, that a "large and respectable portion of this country" did not desire him to become the nominee of his party for President at this time.

Life of Abe Lincoln by Judge Douglas.

We abstract the following brief recital of the career of Mr. Lincoln from one of the speeches made by Stephen A. Douglas during the canvass in Illinois in 1858:

"I have known Mr. Lincoln for nearly twenty-five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with him. We were both comparatively boys; both struggling with poverty for our support—I an humble school-teacher in the town of Winchester, and he a flourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. He was more successful in occupation than I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. I made as good a school teacher as I could, and when a cabinetmaker made the bedssteads and tables, but my old boss said I succeeded better in bureaus and secretaries than in anything else. But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more successful in business than I for his business as a grocery keeper soon carried him into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had sympathy for him because of the up-hill struggle he had in life. He was then as good as telling an anecdote as now. He could beat any of the boys wrestling, could outrun them at a foot-race, beat any of them at pitching quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put together, and the dignity and impartiality with which he presided at a horse race or a first fight were the praise of everybody that was present or participated. Hence I had sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune, and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1835, when we parted. He subsided as submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. In 1845, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot proviso to Mr. Lincoln appeared again as a member of Congress from Sangamon Dist., I being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then without friend and companion. He then distinguished himself by his opposition to the Mexican war taking part with the common enemy in time of war, against his own country.—When he returned home from that Congress he found that the indignation of the people followed him every where, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was again forgotten by his friends. He came up again in 1854, in time to make the abolition black republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase and Fred. Douglass, for the republican party to stand upon."

The horse "Patchen" that has beaten "Ethian Allen," and almost striped the laurels from "Flora Temple," is held at the altogether fancy price of \$35,000.—Twenty-five thousand has been refused.

Genuine Republicanism.

Below we give some extracts from a speech made by the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, at a Fourth of July celebration at Farmington, Massachusetts. The following names are some of the officers of the meeting, President, Edmund Quincy, Vice President, Francis Jackson, F. B. Sanborn (John Brown's partner) Caroline M. Severance, Elizabeth B. Chase, and Abby Kelly Foster. From these names it can easily be told what the sentiments of the meeting were. It had been given out by this class of fanatics that they were not satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's Abolitionism, thereupon Senator Wilson was despatched to this Ladies' and Gentlemen's meeting of rank Abolitionists: to teach and instruct them in the doctrines and teachings of the present Black Republican party; and no one will deny but that he has done it to the very letter—hear the Senator's own words.—the italics are ours.

"The anti slavery movement was begun twenty-five years ago, amid opposition and persecution, by a despised few. To day, the country is torn by the irrepressible conflict, and men beyond Mason and Dixon's line are coming to aid the cause. It takes time to accomplish the noblest objects. The sentiments of a great nation are not to be changed in a day nor an hour. The cause is going onward, and through or over parties, we are marching on to certain success. (Applause.) Even what our friend who spoke here this morning called the black code of Illinois, will yet crumble before this march of progress. The battle is fought by the Republican party on the truest and strongest grounds, on legal and constitutional grounds. When it wins against slavery extension, it wins against everything.—When the Slave Power goes down in the national government, it goes down forever. (Great Applause.)"

Gentlemen, the Republican party is not a party of abolition. It is opposed to human slavery everywhere—at home and abroad—in the South, in Cuba, and Brazil. But the Republican party claims the power and assumes the duty of excluding slavery from the Territories. It was organized upon that idea. It has engraved upon its flag this great doctrine of the Fathers embodied in the Ordinance of 1787. Its mission is to save the vast Territories of the United States to freedom—to overthrow the power of slavery in the government, and put the nation on the side of freedom.

Mrs. Foster. I wish Mr. Wilson would answer one question before he leaves the platform. It is this: Wherein is the Republican platform, on the subject of slavery, better than the Whig platform, when that party made its last effort, and Mr. Wilson left the party because he could not stand on that platform? If he will answer that question, I think we shall all be edified.

SENATOR WILSON. I hope I shall not be kept on the platform answering questions; but if they are put, I shall answer them. (Applause.) The question put to me is—and it is a fair question, and I will meet it fairly—wherein the Republican party differs from the platform of the Whig party, on which I refused to act? I will state the difference.

The Whig party of Massachusetts, from 1837 to '48, maintained on the slavery question the precise position of the Republican party to-day. [A Voice—"Amen!"] There is an admission. I cooperated with that party during those years, because it professed to be anti-slavery. [Another Voice—"Amen!"] (Laughter.) How was it with the Whig party of the United States, of which the Whig party of Massachusetts was one branch? The Whig party of the United States never did, as a national party, occupy a position against slavery extension—Never! [Amen!] Its Northern men in Congress were against slavery; its Southern men for it, or uncommitted; and tolerated the difference. In 1848, the great crisis of the country, when we had obtained, by the peace with Mexico, half a million square miles of free territory, the question arose. Shall this territory be continued free, or shall it be slave territory? The Democracy, North and South, went against keeping it free territory. The Southern Whigs were for leaving it open—taking substantially the position of Douglas to day. The Philadelphia Convention was held. I went there as a member of the Convention. We proposed to the South simply to stand by the Wilmot Proviso, but the National Whig party hurled the doctrine out of the Convention, and trampled it under foot; and when it did so, I took my hat and marched out of the convention. (Loud applause and cries of "good.")

My friend, [Mrs. Foster], in measuring the Whig party, measures it not by the National Whigs, but by the Whigs of this State, and a few other Northern Whigs, who occupied our position to day. Now, how stands the Republican party? This party was founded upon the acceptance of the Wilmot Proviso. It separated from the Whig and Democratic parties on that question; it went out because they were false to that principle.—It laid its corner stone upon the doctrine of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in every territory of the United States. [Applause.]—Since 1848, when we left the Philadelphia Convention, and, thirteen unknown men, without national reputation, assembled together and made arrangements for calling the Buffalo Convention of that year, we have grown up until we are a million and a half or two million of men, standing upon the fundamental idea that Congress has the power, and that Congress is bound to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States. That is our position; that is our difference from the Whig party; and I hope my friend now understands the difference."

We have no hesitation in saying that the foregoing sentiments are the sentiments of every honest Black Republican in the United States? And just as soon as they have the power in numerical strength this programme will be carried out to the very letter.

The party machinery at the present time however, is propelled by a set of demagogues and tricksters who so far have been very successful in blinding and deceiving the people for the purpose of obtaining the reins of the Government.

But just as soon as they accomplish this darling object, it will be found that there

are thousands of Henry Wilsons in this country. Policy teaches the Republican party at this time to conceal their real object unless now and then in extreme cases, like the one under consideration, where it was necessary to tell the truth.

The Garrison wing of the Republican party are honest in avowing their design—desperate and awful as they are—the overthrow of this Government, as soon as possible.

They were dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, whose supporters saw that something must be said and done to appease and quiet them; because they were about making a desperate plunge in Massachusetts against Mr. Lincoln, and they would not be quiet until some Great Mogul should publicly tell them what the true principles and sentiments of the Republican party were.

Senator Wilson was therefore selected to discharge this duty and he has done it honestly and fearlessly, however distasteful it may be to the backers of Mr. Lincoln in other localities.

Col. Forney's Compliments

The virtuous Editor of the *Press*, advertises a number of leading Democratic newspapers, whose Editors hold office under the National Government, which he seems to think is an awful state of affairs. He says they receive a salary of from \$1000 to \$4000 each, and for the life of us we can see nothing wrong in this; unless it is because they will not travel under his lash.

One thing we do know; that their salaries are not as expensive as that attached to the Clerkship of the Black Republican House of Representatives which office, by the by, is also an Editor of a newspaper.

If he had given us the amount of his salary, we could then see who was receiving the largest.

It is a disgrace or crime to hold an office under the national Government, we are surprised that Col. Forney has been trying all his lifetime to get one—which he has at last obtained, and obtained it in the same way that Benedict Arnold received the British gold—by treason and treachery.

Not Right.

We are pained to see the cause of some of the Democratic Journals in this as well as other States with reference to the two candidates who are now before the Democratic party for President—

Some of them seem to give only their own personal feelings in the matter in the most reckless manner—abusing both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge in an outrageous manner. We could name quite a number of this class of Journals pursuing this course; but we here insert two extracts from the *Warren Ledger* of a late date, which we declare to be wrong, no difference by whom it is done.

"Never has such an insult been given the Democracy of the Keystone State, as is now forced upon them by a Central Committee appointed to uphold the principles of our party and not to encourage secession or disunion. Never before has the Democratic organization of our beloved Commonwealth received so fatal a stab from its professed friends. No enemy from without has been able to harm us, but our own sentinels—those we have placed upon the watchtowers of the citadel—have betrayed us, and now turn their weapons upon us instead of the enemy. What must we do, but to arrest these traitors and place faithful guardians upon the gibbet of public opinion, that future generations may behold their blighted carcasses and beware of their treason. The Democracy of Pennsylvania asked to vote for Disunionists! Was ever treason so bold or inquiry so impudent except when Satan tempted our Lord and Saviour on the mountain? Get thee hence, Satan. Democrats, true to their party and their country, can no more affiliate with seceders and Disunionists than oil can mix with water—no chemical preparation of the so-called Central Committee can produce it.

A few discontented, mischievous Disunionists and some office-holders nominated an ambitious young man for President, whose head had become addled by being loaded with honors never earned and Jo Iaxe of Oregon, an ignorant humbug, for Vice President; but this is not distracting the Democratic party any more than the rebellion of Satan distracted the harmony of Heaven, and these men who have undertaken to raise the devil in the Democratic party may read their own fate in the history of their great prototype who made "war in Heaven for the space of half an hour." Remember for only half an hour and the troubles to the Democratic party by these discontents will be comparatively of like limited extent."

This is indeed beautiful language for a public Journal to use towards such men as Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Lane—men who have served their Country on the battle field; where blood flowed like water, and served their respective constituencies in the halls of Congress with credit and ability, alike so to themselves as their constituents.

To insinuate that these men are knaves and fools; is certainly more responsibility than we care about assuming; for if a call was made for the proof of this we could not produce it.

We would like to know how many of the Editors in Warren County supported Chapin Hall, the Black Republican nominee for Congress in this District two years ago. Will some of our friends inform us in relation to this matter.

—There is no point about which people are more conceited than their own knowledge of the exact degree of punishment or blame to be awarded to offenders—shown in the eternal disputes of parents about the correction of children.

The two-thirds Rule.

The following article we copy from the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, and we hope every Democrat will read it. It states nothing but the facts in the case. "The two-thirds rule was adopted by the first Democratic National Convention, in 1832, and by it Gen. JACKSON was nominated for President. It was established for the purpose of protecting the certain Democratic States from having obnoxious candidates forced upon them by the delegates from Opposition States who might possibly control a bare majority of the Convention. The rule has been adhered to in every instance since then, until the present time. In 1844, Mr. VAN BUREN had a decided majority of the Convention from the start; but, failing to obtain the requisite two-thirds, he was defeated, and Mr. Polk received the nomination and was elected.

The recent Convention, which assembled at Charleston, also adopted the rule, and declared that 202 votes (two-thirds of a full Convention of 303) were necessary to make a nomination. This rule was not repealed at any subsequent stage of the Convention, either at Charleston or Baltimore—consequently no candidate not receiving that number of votes can be said to have been regularly nominated.—In the portion of the Convention which remained in session, and which nominated Mr. DOUGLAS, there appears to have been only 194 votes all told, including some twenty or more, principally from Southern States, who were admitted to seats to the exclusion of the regularly elected delegates from those States. The highest number of votes which Mr. DOUGLAS appears to have obtained at any time, was 181—being 204 less than the required number under the two-thirds rule, even admitting the legitimacy of all the votes cast.

The seceding portion of the Convention which met at the Maryland Institute, numbered but 105 full votes, all of which were cast for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on the second ballot. The State of South Carolina was not represented in either Convention twenty six States were represented, in whole or in part, at the time of the nomination; and in the second Convention, twenty-two States were wholly or partially represented.

The above statistics we have taken from the record. The facts, as they appear, clearly show that, under the two-thirds rule, adopted before the balloting commenced, neither of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency now before the people can lay claim to a regular nomination, as nominations have heretofore been made. Mr. Douglas comes nearest to it, but still does not quite reach the standard recognized by eight consecutive National Conventions, including the recent one held first at Charleston and then at Baltimore. Had he received a clear and undisputed majority of two-thirds of the regularly elected delegates of the Convention, or had the rule been repealed before the nomination was made, then it would have been the bounded duty of every Democrat (no matter what his personal objections may be) to yield him a hearty and zealous support; as it is Democrats are left to prefer him or Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and we know of no better plan of operation by which to keep the party together in Pennsylvania, whatever may be the condition of things elsewhere, than for all Democrats—DOUGLASS men and BRECKINRIDGE men—to carry out, fairly and honestly, the recommendation of the State Central Committee, by voting the same electoral ticket. By so doing, Mr. DOUGLAS will secure the vote of the State, if it can be made available for him; any other course must, of necessity, result in giving the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to LINCOLN, as also in endangering the election of FOSTER, and defeating all, or nearly all, the Democratic candidates for Congress, State Legislature, and County Officers. We hope our Democratic friends who prefer Mr. DOUGLAS, and desire his election, will ponder well upon these things before they take a step which will inevitably result in his defeat.

Our course shall be to do justice to both candidates, and carry out in good faith, so far as we have the power or ability, the fair and honorable recommendation of the State Committee. If any other course could be attended with better, or even as good results, we would cheerfully adopt it. We are actuated solely in this matter by an honest desire to harmonize and consolidate the party, and save the State from falling into the hands of the Republicans—nothing more, nothing less."

"I Spit upon It"

The Hon. L. D. Campbell who we believe, the nominee of the Republicans Congressional caucus the time Banks was elected Speaker, and was re-elected from the third District in Ohio by Negro votes in 1858, for which he was ousted and the Hon. C. L. Vallendigham who contested his seat was declared elected—has written a letter repudiating the new test of Republicanism adopted at Chicago; in which he quotes Mr. Greeley in 1852—"I spit upon the Platform" but differing from Greeley in this—that he will not support the nomination made at Chicago, here is his letter.

HAMILTON, July 10, 1860.

You mention the fact that I have been named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in Congress. It is proper, therefore, to say that, acknowledging my profound gratitude to the people of this district for their past support, I have not the least desire again to enter the field of strife and subject myself to a repetition of the calumnious assaults heretofore made upon me. Besides, it is due to candor to add that, according to the republicanism adopted by the Chicago Convention, I regard myself as resolved out of the party. I could not accept such a nomination without expressing my unqualified condemnation of the proposition which pledges to support the system which prevails in several States, allowing to unnaturalized foreigners the right of voting on a residence of six months. This plank is in conflict with much that I have said, and much more that I have thought and still believe on the subject. It proposes, substantially, to obliterate all the wholesome safeguards to the purity of the American ballot box, and therefore, to use a familiar and significant expression, "I spit upon it."

Justices' blanks for sale here.

Primary Election.

We are authorized to announce the name of the Hon. James T. Leonard of Clearfield as a Candidate for Congress in the 24th District subject to the District Convention.
July 24th 1860.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. P. CHAMBERS, of Clearfield, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

Kylertown, July 6th 1860.

At the earnest solicitation of the undersigned, William G. Johnson of Graham tp., has consented to have his name announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules.

We have known Mr. Johnson for a number of years. He is an excellent man for the office, an old citizen of Morris before its division, and an unflinching Democrat; always supporting the party, and never asking office.

Mr. Editor: Please announce the name of John P. Dale of Pike tp., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of Samuel C. Thompson of Morris tp. as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the nomination of the county convention. You will recollect he was candidate last year for the nomination, and as there were several candidates, he thought it prudent to withdraw his name from the list. We have been acquainted with Mr. Thompson for a number of years—know him to be a worthy man for that office, an old citizen of Morris, and a sound Democrat, always supporting the party with pleasure.

MANY DEMOCRATS OF MORRIS

We are authorized to announce the name of George J. Yoss of Brady Township as a candidate for County Commissioner subject to Democratic rules.
July 18th, 1860.

We are authorized to announce the name of Conrad Baker of Knox Township as a candidate for County Auditor. Subject to the rules of the County Convention
July 18th 1860.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of James M. Leonard, to wit: 2 Horses and harness, 3 Cows, 7 head of young cattle, 7 Hogs and other property, as the same was purchased by us at Sheriff's sale, and is only left with said Leonard on loan subject to our order.
July 18, '60.—2c. ROSS SHUTT & Co.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED. from the subscriber on the 6th or 7th of July, a small black and tan rat Terrier bitch, answering to the name of Blossom, any person returning the same to F. Short of the short shop Clearfield Borough, will be liberally rewarded by F. SHORT.

N. B. Any person known to keep said bitch after this notice will be dealt with according to law. July 18, '60.—3c F. SHORT.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a note of hand given by me, to Godfred Zilliox, calling for one hundred and fifteen Dollars—due at three months. I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. JOHN GLASER, Brady tp., July 18, '60, 3c.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with the following property; to wit: two Bedsteads, one Bureau, Table, Cupboard, Chest and Trunk; now in the possession of Edward Gellett, as the same belongs to me, and left with him on loan only. JOHN W. PAULLEY, Brady tp., July 18, '60.—3c.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK.—The subscribers to the stock of the Clearfield County Bank, are hereby notified that by a resolution of the stock holders passed on the 12th day of June 1860, fifty per cent of the capital stock of said bank is required to be paid to the Committee or either of them in payments following.

Ten dollars on each share, on the 24 day of July. Five dollars on each share, on the 16th day of July. Five dollars on each share out of said amount to be paid in specie.

An election for President, Directors and Cashier, will also be held on the 28th day of July A. D. 1860 at 3 P. M. at the Office of T. J. McCullough Esq. in Clearfield.

Committee, RICHARD SHAW, J. B. GRAHAM, June 18, '60.—2c. WM. A. WALLACE.

HAM, Sides, Mackerel and Herring, For sale at the store of W. F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, July 11th 1860.

A excellent quality of Flour for sale low at the store of W. F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, July 11th, 1860.

To the School Directors of Clearfield Co.—The undersigned having been commissioned county Superintendent of Clearfield, desires to be informed that the term of operations in the common schools are now or will be in operation during the Summer or early fall, so that he may visit them with as little travel as possible, and who the officers of the Boards of Directors are, that he can communicate with them if needed.
July 4, 1860.—3c.—pd. JESSE BROOMALL.

Dissolution.

The partnership entered into on the 18th day of March, 1860, in the Merchandising and Lumbering business at Grahampton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by Mathew Forney retiring from the firm. Those Forney will still continue to carry on the business as heretofore, and will collect and pay out claims of said firm.
M. & T. H. FORNEY.
July 4, 1860.—3c.

YOUR TEETH.

TAKE CARE OF THEM!
Dr. A. M. HILLS, desires to announce to his friends and patrons, that he is now desiring all of his time to operations in Dentistry. He desires his services will find him at his office, adjoining his residence at nearly all times, and always on Fridays and Saturdays, unless the contrary be given in the town papers the week previous.

N. B. All work warranted to be satisfactory.
Clearfield, Pa., July 25th, 1860.

DANIEL GOODLANDER.

JUSTICE of the peace
Lutherburg, Clearfield Co. Pa. will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 25, 1860.—y. pd.